

APPLICATION FOR  
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FOR

Backwash Flushing Filter

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## **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

### **1. Technical Field**

The present invention relates to an apparatus and method for improving the cleaning  
5 operation of an inline filter and, more specifically, for the backwash and flushing of the filter  
element and filter assembly without taking the filter assembly offline for a prolonged period and  
does not require any special tools or skills to operate.

### **2. Description of Related Art**

Filters are commonly used to remove particulates and undesired solids from a fluid  
10 medium. A common filtration process involves passing a fluid through a filter medium. Solids  
are retained on the filter medium, while the fluid passes through the filter medium and continues  
down stream. However, as solids begin to accumulate on the filter media, the differential  
pressure across the filter medium increases and consequentially the fluid flow rate decreases.  
Likewise, the solids retained on the filter may slough due to gravitational force and begin to form  
15 a sediment which collects at the lower end of the filter assembly which further decreases the  
efficiency of the filtration system.

In order to return the filter and the system to peak operating efficiency, the solids which  
are retained by the filter must be removed from the filter, along with the sedimentation located at  
the bottom of the filter assembly. A common method of filter particulate removal is known as  
20 “backwashing” wherein the filter is taken offline, and the flow of fluid through the filter element  
reversed. The principal of hydrodynamic shear removes the accumulated solids from the filter

media. These solids which have now become suspended in the backwash fluid are then directed to a waste drain. Depending on the location of the waste drain port located on the filter assembly, the sediments which have collected at the bottom of the filter assembly either remain or inhibit the flow of the backwash waste water. As such, the lower filter assembly usually  
5 requires manual cleaning by the operator, which increases the time the filter system is offline and out of operation. Once the filter media and filter assembly are cleaned, the filter system is then placed back into operation until the next backwashing is desired or required.

Unfortunately, most filtration backwash systems require the filter to be taken offline and placed out of service while the backwash operation is performed. This is due, in part, to the  
10 consistent design of filtration systems wherein the filter assembly does not provide an efficient mechanism for removing sedimentary solids which have accumulated at the bottom of the filter assembly. Moreover, most prior art backwash systems require a secondary piping system dedicated solely to the backwashing process whereby backwash water is introduced and circulated in the opposite direction of normal, operational fluid flow for purposes of removing  
15 the accumulated solids on the filter media.

In view of the drawbacks which exist in the prior art, a need exists for an improved filter backwash apparatus that provides the ability to backwash the filter media without requiring that the filter be taken offline for an extended period of time. Similarly, a need exists in the art for an improved filter backwash apparatus which can provide a quick, efficient flushing mechanism to  
20 remove sedimentary solids which have accumulated in the filter assembly.

Accordingly, it is an object of this invention to provide a backwashable filter assembly

which does not require the cessation of filter operations for an extended period of time during the backwashing process. It is further an object of this invention to provide a backwashable filter system that does not require a secondary piping system dedicated to backwashing operations. It is further an object of this invention to provide a backwashable filter assembly that incorporates  
5 an efficient flushing mechanism which results in the removal of solids from the filter media and the removal of sedimentary solids which have collected at the bottom of the filter assembly. It is further an object of this invention to perform these multiple functions in a single, one-quarter turn movement to initiate the backwash process, and to return to normal filter operations in a reverse single, one-quarter turn movement. It is a further object of this invention to provide a  
10 backwash, flushing filter with a unique flat seal around the inlet and outlet ports to minimize fluid “blow-by” during filter and backwash operations. It is further an object of this invention to provide a unique application of a dual tab-lock and sealing mechanism allowing for the operation and backwash operation of the filter unit disclosed herein without leakage between moving components. It is a further object of this invention to incorporate a unique mechanism for  
15 retaining a gasket seal located near the backwash fluid drain port which retains the seal in place during the fluid turbulence generated during backwash operations. It is a further object of this invention to incorporate a unique filter assembly design that utilizes a slot design to capture accumulated solids by reducing fluid turbulence and yet provide for effective backwash operations. Further objects of this invention will be apparent to persons knowledgeable with  
20 devices of this general type upon reading the following description and examining the accompanying drawings.

## **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

In accordance with the foregoing objects, the present invention--a self-cleaning, backwash flushing filter system--generally comprises a system inlet; a filter assembly, a backwash drain pipe and a filtered fluid outlet in selective fluid communication with the system inlet.

The preferred embodiment of the present backwash flushing filter assembly invention comprises a header assembly, a rotatable valve assembly, a filter element assembly, and a filter housing assembly. In a single operation, the controller moves the turn knob on the rotatable valve assembly a one-quarter turn to reverse the flow of fluid through the filter assembly, including the filter element assembly. Any debris removed from the filter element media during the backwash process are immediately discharged from the system through the drain port located in the bottom portion of the filter housing. The hydraulic shearing mechanism of the backwash fluid breaks up and dislodges any debris which have accumulated on the filter media and at the bottom of the filter assembly during normal filter operation, which are then removed from the filter assembly through the backwash drain port. The controller then returns the filter assembly operation to filtration operation by a reverse one-quarter turn of the turn knob, which again reverses the fluid flow through the filter assembly and normal filtration operation commences once again.

Many other features, objects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the relevant arts, especially in light of the foregoing discussions and the following drawings, exemplary detailed description and appended claims.

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in the appended claims. The invention itself, however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objectives and advantages thereof, will be best understood by reference to the following detailed description of illustrative embodiments when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein:

**Figure 1** is a perspective view of the backwash flushing filter assembly embodying the invention disclosed herein;

**Figure 2** is a fragmentary view of the components of the backwash flushing filter assembly embodying the invention disclosed herein;

**Figure 3** is a profile cross-sectional view of the backwash flushing filter assembly shown in the assembled mode;

**Figure 4A** is a top cross-sectional view of the rotatable valve assembly shown in standard filter operation mode;

**Figure 4B** is a profile cross-sectional view of the backwash flushing filter in standard filter operation;

**Figure 4C** is a top cross-sectional view of the rotatable valve assembly shown in filter backwash operation mode; and,

**Figure 4D** is a profile cross-sectional view of the backwash flushing filter in filter backwash operation mode.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The preferred embodiment of the invention disclosed herein as shown in **FIGS. 1-4D** is a backwash flushing filter assembly **10** whereby switching from filtration mode to backwash flushing mode is performed by a one-quarter turn of the rotatable valve assembly and vice versa as discussed in further detail below.

**Figure 1** depicts the assembled backwash flushing filter assembly **10** with connection points to a fluid source pipe **12**, filtered fluid outlet pipe **14**, and backwash drain pipe **16**. The filter assembly **10** is preferably constructed so that the filter assembly **10** can be readily accessed to permit visual component inspection, filter media removal and replacement, if necessary. The filter assembly **10** can be constructed in a variety of sizes to accommodate both standard and custom filter element sizes and uses as known in the art.

Turning now to **Figure 2**, the backwash flushing filter assembly **10** is shown in exploded view. Filter assembly **10** is comprised of a header assembly **20**, a rotatable valve assembly **30**, a filter element assembly **40**, and a filter housing assembly **50**. In further detail, the header assembly **20** is comprised of a cylinder cap **21** and cylinder base **22** which includes threaded connector means within the interior circumference of cylinder base **22**. A fluid inlet connect **23** is formed as part of cylinder cap **21** and provides for the inflow of fluid into the backwash flushing filter assembly **10**. The filtered fluid outlet connect **24** is formed as part of cylinder cap **21** and is oriented, in the preferred embodiment, opposite of fluid inlet connect **23**, although other configurations may be utilized depending on the application. Filter fluid outlet connect **24** provides an outlet for fluid that has been filtered by the filter assembly **10**. Set clip **25** is

removably inserted into and through the cylinder cap 21 via a preformed slot in cylinder cap 21 as shown. In this embodiment, set clip 25 is utilized to retain the rotatable valve assembly 30, described in detail below, within the header assembly 20 during filter and backwash operations.

An alternative embodiment of the present invention may include one or more independent pins

5 which are inserted through preformed holes in the cylinder cap 21 as the retention mechanism for the rotatable valve assembly 30. Likewise, additional means for securing the rotatable valve assembly within the header assembly may include threaded screw-type connections, tongue-in-groove connections and locking tabs in various orientations to accomplish the retention objective and allowing for the insertion and removal of the rotatable valve assembly 30 from the header  
10 assembly 20.

The rotatable valve assembly 30 includes a turn knob 31, two seal gaskets 32, a backwash fluid inlet port 33, a filtered fluid outlet port 34, a top filter coupler 35, and a turn guide slot 36 which is preformed into the rotatable valve assembly 30 below the turn knob 31 as shown in

**Figure 2.** Rotatable valve assembly 30 includes an interior chamber 38 which during filter

15 operations receives filtered fluid from the filter element assembly 40 and allows for the passage of filtered fluid to the fluid filter outlet port 34. During backwash mode, backwash fluid is delivered into the interior chamber 38 of the rotatable valve assembly 30 via backwash fluid inlet port 33 which then flows in the reverse direction down through the filter element assembly 40 and results in the backwashing of same. Seal gaskets 32 minimize fluid “blowby” when the filter  
20 assembly 10 is switched from filter operation to backwash operations and vice versa and also maintains segregation of the unfiltered inlet fluid, filtered fluid and backwash fluid during filter



and backwash operations.

Filter element assembly **40** is comprised of a filter stalk **41**, filter ports **42**, filter media or mesh **43**, lower filter coupler **44** with a threaded gasket stem **45**, a gasket seal **46**, and gasket cap **47**. In the disclosed embodiment, filter stalk **41** is a cylindrical pipe having first and second open  
5 ends. The first or lower open end is sealably connected to lower filter coupler **44**, while the second or upper open end is sealably connected to the interior cavity of the rotatable valve assembly **30** via the top filter coupler **35** and releasably locked into place by locking tabs or pin **37**. Gasket seal **46** is releasably connected to lower filter coupler **44** by placement around gasket stem **45** and retained by screwing on gasket cap **47** via the threaded exterior of gasket stem **45**.

10 Alternative embodiments of the filter element assembly may include a barb gasket stem, instead of a threaded gasket stem, which allows the user to simply slip gasket seal **44** over the barbed end of the gasket stem which thereby retains the gasket seal **44** in a secured position. Additional connection means for retaining gasket seal **44** to gasket stem **45** maybe employed as required by the particular application or operating environment. Filter element assembly **40** is thereby  
15 releasably secureable within filter housing assembly **50**. The lower filter coupler **44** may also include preformed slots or surface indentations which act to minimize fluid turbulence during filter operation mode, thereby aiding in the capture and sedimentation of accumulated solids at the bottom end of the filter assembly **50**.

Filter housing assembly **50** is comprised of a filter housing **51**, a header/filter body  
20 threaded connect **52**, a backwash drain port connect **53**, and a backwash fluid drain port **54**.

Filter housing assembly **50** is cylindrical in shape and, in the embodiment shown, is composed of

a filter housing 51 with an open upper end and a lower end with a reduced diameter in appropriate relation to the diameter and length of filter element assembly 40. The lower end of filter housing assembly 50 includes a threaded backwash drain connect 53 and open backwash drain port 54 as depicted in Figure 2.

5           **Figure 3** shows an assembled version of the backwash flushing filter assembly 10. In the preferred embodiment, the rotatable valve assembly 30 is slidably disposed within the header assembly 20. Filter element assembly 40 is releasably attached to the rotatable valve assembly via locking tab 37. The filter housing assembly 50 is releasably secured to the header assembly 20 via threaded connects 52. After assembly in this manner, the filter assembly 10 is ready for  
10   placement in an operational environment.

A plurality of pipes may be connected to the filter assembly 10 for introducing fluids into and removing fluids from the filter assembly 10. In the present embodiment, a fluid source pipe 12 and a filter fluid outlet pipe 14 are connected to the filter assembly 10, via fluid inlet connect 23 and fluid outlet connect 24, respectively, so as to communicate with the interior of the header  
15   assembly 20, rotatable valve assembly 30, filter element assembly 40, and filter housing assembly 50. The fluid source pipe 12 is used to introduce an unfiltered inlet fluid to be filtered into the header assembly 20 and filter housing assembly 50 from an un-illustrated source, the filtered fluid outlet pipe 14 transports filtered fluid downstream, and the backwash drain pipe 16 is used to remove unwanted debris suspended in the backwash fluid from the filter element  
20   assembly 40 and filter housing assembly 50 via backwash drain port 54.

Turning to **Figure 4A**, a cross-sectional top view of the rotatable valve assembly 30 is

shown in the filtration mode position. In this view, regular filter operation is ongoing and the backwash fluid inlet port 33 is shown in the closed position and filter fluid outlet port 34 is shown in the open position. As shown in **Figure 4B**, inflow fluid to be filtered enters the filter assembly 10 through fluid inlet connect 23 and circulates into the filter housing assembly 50 and contacts the filter element assembly 40. As the inflow fluid continues to circulate, suspended solids within the inflow fluid contact filter media 43. At this point, solids of a predetermined size are prevented from passing through filter media 43 while the newly filtered fluid then passes into and up through the filter stalk 41 via filter ports 42 due to the pressure differential between the incoming fluid from fluid source pipe 12 which is under a greater pressure than the fluid pressure present in the filtered fluid outlet pipe 14. Due to the hydraulic differential, the filtered fluid then moves into the interior cavity 38 of the rotatable valve assembly 30 and exits the interior cavity 38 via filter fluid outlet port 34 and into filter fluid outlet pipe 14. As the filtration process continues, suspended solid matter will begin to accumulate on filter media 43 and begin to form a sediment deposit at the bottom of the filter housing assembly 50 between the filter element assembly 40 and the filter housing filter housing 51. In turn, this causes the efficiency of the filtering process to decline to a point at which the controller initiates the filter backwash operation.

Turning to **Figure 4C**, a cross-sectional top view of the rotatable valve assembly 30 is shown in the backwash mode position. In order to initiate backwashing operations, the rotatable valve assembly 30 is turned a one-quarter turn by manipulation of the turn knob 31. This causes the filter fluid outlet port 34 to be placed in the closed position and the backwash fluid inlet port

33 to be in the open position, which then results in connection with fluid inlet connect 23 which is in communication with fluid source pipe 12. Fluid is introduced via fluid source pipe 12 into the interior chamber 38 of the rotatable valve assembly 30 and proceeds down into the interior of the filter stalk 41. At the same time, due to the inclined slot 36 into which the set clip 25 is  
5 positioned, by turning turn knob 31 a one-quarter turn, the rotatable valve assembly 30 and filter element assembly 40 proceeds to move axially within the header assembly 20 and filter housing assembly 50, which results in the filter element assembly 40 being disconnected from sealed contact with the filter housing 51 via gasket seal 46 which results in the creation of a pressure differential between the fluid source pipe 12 and the backwash drain port 54. As a result,  
10 backwash fluid flows from the interior of filter stalk 41 via filter ports 42 and back through filter media 43. This reversal of fluid flow results in a hydraulic shearing mechanism by which suspended solids 60 are washed away from the filter media 43 and exit filter element assembly 40 via backwash drain port 54. Likewise, the reversal of fluid flow through the filter element assembly 40 creates a “flushing” action which erodes and removes, via backwash drain port 54,  
15 any sedimentary build up that has collected at the bottom of the filter housing assembly 50 between the filter element assembly 40 and the filter housing filter housing 51. During the backwashing cycle, the gasket seal 46 is securely held in place around the gasket stem 45 by gasket cap 47 thereby preventing the gasket seal 46 from becoming dislodged and blocking the backwash drain port 54 during backwash operations by the fluid turbulence generated during  
20 backwash operations.

After the backwash operation is complete, the controller turns turn knob 31 a reverse one-

quarter turn. This results in the filter fluid outlet port **34** returning to the open position and the backwash fluid inlet port **33** to be placed in the closed position. Fluid to be filtered once again enters the filter assembly **10** through fluid inlet connect **23**, circulates into the filter housing assembly **50** and contacts the filter element assembly **40** as previously discussed. At the same  
5 time, due to the inclined slot **36** into which the set clip **25** is positioned, by turning turn knob **31** a reverse one-quarter turn, the rotatable valve assembly **30** and filter element assembly **40** move axially in the reverse direction and enter into sealed contact with the filter housing **51** via gasket seal **46** which results in the creation of a pressure differential between the fluid source pipe **12** and the filtered fluid outlet pipe **14**. The fluid then contacts the filter media **43** resulting in the  
10 removal of suspended solids and the filtered fluid then moves into the interior volume of the filter stalk **41**, then into the interior chamber **38** of the rotatable valve assembly **30** and exits the rotatable valve assembly **30** via the filtered fluid outlet port **34**.

An additional feature of the invention disclosed herein allows for the simple and quick removal and replacement of the filter media **43**, without the need to remove the entire filter  
15 assembly **10** from the piping system. To change the filter media **43** or filter stalk **41**, the user may simply shut off fluid communication to the filter assembly **10**, pull set clip **25** out of the header assembly **20** and remove the rotatable valve assembly **30** and filter element assembly **40** from the filter housing assembly **50**. The user can then remove and reinstall change the filter media or an entire filter stalk as the need arises. The user then reassembles the filter assembly **10**  
20 in the reverse order of the steps outlined above, reinitiates fluid communication with the filter assembly **10** and resumes filter operations.

The backwashing filter apparatus and method disclosed herein are subject to application and modification by those of ordinary skill in the art. Although the present invention has been described in terms of an exemplary embodiment, it is not limited to these embodiments and modifications. Alternative embodiments, modifications, and equivalents, which would still be encompassed by the invention, may be made by those of ordinary skill in the art, in light of the foregoing teachings. Therefore, the following claims are intended to cover any alternative embodiments, modifications, or equivalents which may be included within the spirit and scope of the invention defined by the claims.